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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

List of Confirmations—Mr. Shellabarger Reported Favorably—Registration of Voters—Postal Contracts Awarded—New Internal Revenue Regulations—No More Cases to be Compromised.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1869.

The Nominations Sent In Monday

Were thirty-five in number. It was stated in debate yesterday that no more would be made, but the President concluded to give the Senate another batch. The intention up to noon was to withhold the Indian appointments, but at the last moment they were added. It will be seen there are sixteen agents and two superintendents, for whom as many brokers. They come from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Kansas, and the nominations were at once confirmed. That of Hutchinson, of Arkansas, for the Sandwich Islands, was withdrawn, and Hutchinson, from the same State, finally gets the place. The delegation has asked a reconsideration in the Hutchinson case, and did not like his appointment to a foreign post, but preferred the other man.

The Executive Session

This afternoon was three hours long, and thirty-one nominations were confirmed, the principal ones being Partridge, of Maryland, Minister to Venezuela; General Badeau, Secretary to London, and Mr. Coffey, Secretary to Russia. That of Captain Burritt, one of the journalists here, Secretary to sign land patents for the President, was confirmed unanimously, greatly to the gratification of his friends. Efforts were made to get up one or the other of the pending treaties, but did not succeed. The St. Thomas and Darien Ship Canal are sure to go through next winter. The Sandwich Islands reciprocity will pretty likely do so, while the fate of San Juan is still in doubt.

Report of Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have resolved to report favorably on Shellabarger for the Portuguese mission, and to-day reported against Hurlbut, of Illinois, for the mission to Bogota. The vote in Committee against Fyfe was 4 to 3, Sumner and Cattell voting against Carlisle five to two. The latter does not seem to have any chance for confirmation. Pile expresses the belief that he will get through. Sandford's case stands as it was last winter, and met with decided opposition, and was not concluded at the time the Senate took a recess.

Visitors to the White House.

There was a considerable crowd at the White House to-day. The President has once more ordered his doors to remain open, and hereafter will receive calls for two or three hours daily. Among those who visited him to-day were a dozen gentlemen from the North, who are on their way south for an extended tour of investigation into the social condition and resources of that section. The President said he was glad to see so many Northern men going into the South.

Preparations for the City Election.

Registration preparatory to city election begins here to-morrow. The Republicans in all parts of the city are active, and efforts are making to heal all the local quarrels so the party may go into the coming contest with a solid front. The Democrats are not doing much, and evidently see that they are against them.

Mail Contracts.

The Postoffice Department has awarded its new contracts for carrying the mails in New England and New York, and will at once examine those for other sections. Prices are generally about twenty per cent. higher than two years ago.

Bank Reports.

The national banks throughout the country were to-day called on to furnish a statement of their condition on last week, Saturday.

New Internal Revenue Regulations.

In addition to the new regulations already published regarding business of the Internal Revenue Bureau, it has been determined that no cases will be compromised or dismissed except by decision of the Solicitor here, and no Collector, Assessor or District Attorney will be permitted to negotiate on the subject, and compromises will be made only when the evidence shows the absence of intent to defraud. In all other cases the law will be vigorously enforced. Newly appointed officers will be dismissed upon the first evidence of neglect of duty. No subordinate in the bureau will be allowed to confer with claimants concerning their cases.

After the nomination of Newton Cooper, Collector for the Ninth Kentucky district, vice Jarnagin, had been declined upon the friends of the latter succeeded in reversing the decision, and now state that the President has directed that the change must not be made.

Evening Session.

The evening executive session of the Senate began at half-past seven, and closed at ten. About one hundred and thirty nominations were sent in. There was no objection were confirmed, among them being several sent in this afternoon. Of the foreign ministers, the following were confirmed: Shellabarger, Portugal; Sloan, Ecuador; Riotte, Nicaragua; Delong, Japan; Baxter, Honduras; Torbett, Salvador, and Dumas, colored, Liberia. Boynton, Pension agent at Knoxville, was also confirmed. About seventy-five confirmations remain for action to-morrow.

The Session of To-Morrow

Will undoubtedly extend into the evening, and an effort will be made to throw it over to another day, but as Senators have already arranged to go home by the evening train, this will probably fail.

An Inquisition.

Three correspondents have been summoned to appear to-morrow before an inquisition charged with extorting confessions regarding the private life of Hale-Perry correspondence. The probabilities are this farce will only last a day or two, as the session itself is nominally at an end.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: John H. Hutchinson, of Arkansas, minister resident to Sandwich Islands.

Quaker Appointments—Indian Agencies—Friend Howard W. Wood, Indian agent, Omaha; Friend Laurie Tatlem, for Kiowas, Apaches and Comanches; Friend Brinton Darlington, Upper Arkansas agency; Friend Edward Painter, Upper Platte agency; Friend Reuben L. Roberts, Shawnee agency Kansas; Thomas H. Stanley, for Pottawottomie Indians, Kansas; Jacob M. Troth, for Pawnee, Nebraska; Thomas Lightfoot, for the Great Nebraska Agency; Friend Z. McNeal, for the Sac and Fox Indians, Fort Leavenworth; M. Janey, for the Sante Sioux Agency; Edward Prayne, for the Yankton Agency; A. G. Wyman, for the Winnebago, Minn.; J. C. Randolph, St. Peter, Minn.; Henry Bradley, Genoa, Neb.; H. Smith, Bobcat City, Idaho; W. F. Chapin, Lincoln, Neb. Registers of Land Offices—Thos. A. Grinnan, St. Cloud, Minnesota; L. K. Aker, Alexandria, Minnesota; Ansell Smith, Duluth, Minnesota; Robert Gardner, Humboldt, California; M. H. Stephen, La Grande, Oregon; E. B. Freeman, Winnebago, Minnesota; William Butler, Aurora, Nevada; Edward Fry, Lewiston, Idaho; John P. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minnesota.

Surveyor General—E. S. Davis, for Nevada.

Secretary to the President to sign patents—J. N. Burritt, of the District of Columbia.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—John A. Carnes, Twentieth District of Pennsylvania. Joseph R. Harmstead, to be Coiner of the Branch Mint, San Francisco; Edward D. Munson, Assayer of the Branch Mint, San Francisco; Joseph B. Godbrecht, Melter and Refiner of the Branch Mint, San Francisco.

Postmasters—Thomas J. Sherwood, Marysville, California; James A. Barker, Ottawa, Kansas; E. Beebe, Decatur, Michigan.

The Senate to-night confirmed the following to-day's nominations:

Ministers Resident—Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, at Portugal; Patrick A. Wade, of Tennessee, to Ecuador; C. A. Hlotte, of Texas, to Nicaragua; Frank L. Delong, of Nevada, to Japan; Henry Baxter, of Michigan, to Honduras; L. A. Torbett, of Delaware, to San Salvador. F. S. Dumas, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation at Liberia.

Secretaries of Legation—James St. Clair Bool, of Illinois, at Mexico; Geo. W. Tippett, of Rhode Island, at Vienna.

Secretaries of Legation—Henry Ernst, of Tennessee, at Basle; F. S. Richards, of Tennessee, at Leeds; Aaron Levis, of New York, at Berlin; Samuel Clifford S. Lines, of Arkansas, at Prescott; Charles H. Branscomb, of Missouri, at Manchester; Jay E. Howard, of Pennsylvania, at Leghorn; William M. Coleman, of North Carolina, at Stettin; Alfred N. Duffie, of Rhode Island, at Cadiz; Frederick Engle, of Pennsylvania, at Palermo; Thomas Fitman, of District of Columbia, at St Helena; D. S. Pennell, of West Virginia, at Melbourne; T. C. Anthrop, at Sandwich Islands; Jas. Park, of Indiana, at Aix-la-Chappelle; N. Miles, of Illinois, at Victoria; Hewyers Clark; Chas. E. Diger, of Illinois, at Bristol; Edward Conger, of Pennsylvania, at San Juan, Porto Rico; Hugh Hildebrandt, of North Carolina, at Canea.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Alex. P. Sullivan for New Mexico; Robert W. Wishart, Third District, Arkansas; Jas. Mullins, Fourth Tennessee; Robert Patterson, Eighth Tennessee; Francis Thomas, Fourth Maryland; Jos. H. Younglove, Third Kentucky; R. H. Swigart, Tenth Ohio; M. Simpson, First Indiana.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—James H. Reed, Fourth District Illinois; Jos. Brooks, Second Arkansas; Geo. Ewells, Tenth Ohio; Andrew Scott, Second Iowa; John L. Wagner, Second Virginia.

Revenue Agent—Daniel J. Boynton, Knoxville; S. S. Caldwell, Omaha, Nebraska; Capt. W. W. Dudley, Indiana.

Naval Officer—Geo. W. Bowle, at San Francisco.

Registers of Land Offices—Edward A. Arnold, Grand Island, Nebraska; Thomas C. Donahoe, Bowling Green, Missouri.

Receivers of Public Money—Jacob Benix, Grand Island, Neb.; H. Barnard, West Point, Neb.

Navy Captain—Jas. F. Armstrong, from the retired list to be Captain in the active list.

WITHDRAWN.

The following nominations were withdrawn by the President: Charles A. Hutchinson, Chief Justice of Montana; H. A. Miller to be Minister Resident to the Sandwich Islands.

THE SAN JUAN TREATY

Was again discussed in executive session today. The Indications are that both it and the Sandwich Island treaty will go over until next session.

NO EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES.

Secretary Boutwell has limited as an order directing that there shall be no exchange of securities to insure the public deposits in national banks.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

Senator Sumner to-day called on the Secretary of State, and informed him the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had authorized him to report adversely on several nominations to foreign missions, among them Mr. Pile as Minister to Brazil, Mr. Fyfe to Minister to Stockholm, and himself to Switzerland. In each case he had decided not to send in more nominations, but under the circumstances the President would probably make new nominations for those positions.

A PLEASANT INTERVIEW.

To-day a party of gentlemen who intend to leave here to-morrow for the purpose of visiting the South had an interview with the President at the Executive Mansion. The party consists of Gen. Thos. L. Kane, Ex-Governor Ward, of N. J., and Mr. Comper, his Secretary; Gen. Van Wick, of New York; Gen. Wm. Jones, J. W. Forney, Wm. Prescott Smith and others. Col. Forney stated that they had deemed it proper to call upon him previous to their departure for the South. Their visit was a purely disinterested one, entirely devoid of politics, in which they could to promote good feeling between the two sections, and assist in the development of the South. The President replied that he was very happy to hear they intended to make the trip, and hoped that it would be productive of the best results. Nothing would do more to expedite the restoration of peace than a thorough reconstruction, and he had no doubt Northern capital and Northern men would readily avail themselves of the superior inducements offered as soon as they could be assured of protection and a cordial welcome.

CANADA.

A Great Political Change Expected—Desire of the People to Cut Loose from the Mother Country—Meetings Being Held—Annexation to the United States.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The *Tribune's* Montreal special says: The desire of the people of the New Dominion to cut loose from their dependency upon the mother country, has received a powerful impetus from one of the most unexpected sources, and whatever course may finally be adopted, there can be little doubt that a great political change of some sort is not far distant. Several private meetings of influential persons have recently been held here for the purpose of considering the great question of a change in the form of government, and general dissatisfaction with the present state of things, is more and more openly expressed. The newspapers are at last beginning to meet the question face to face, and giving it the sentiment which has long existed in a widely dispersed manner among the people, although few have had the courage to express publicly in favor of annexation to the United States, and will soon make itself manifest. The acquisition of the immense Hudson's Bay Territory has given additional force to the arguments of the annexationists. It is felt that such a magnificent domain as the new Dominion now promises to be, ought no longer to be dwarfed and kept down by dependence on a trans-Atlantic Government. The proposal that Great Britain shall surrender her North American possessions as a set-off against the Alabama claims, has created a deep sensation in certain circles. Not a few regard it with decided favor.

Another summer's session of Parliament will be held by both English and French journals, and is of course the topic of much discussion.

THE extent to which the fortune-telling-clairvoyant astrologist imposition is carried on in New York, is something surprising. It is asserted that sensible, well-educated men and women relate stories of what clairvoyants did for them, and express implicit confidence in their supernatural power. The fortune-telling of old-time sybils, clairvoyants and astrologists are girls just getting up to the marriageable period, and women given to intrigue and an irrepressible desire to know where their husbands go. There are plenty of fashionable Fifth avenue ladies, too, who consult them on the most trifling as well as the most momentous matters, with the same unquestioning confidence with the say that the negro has in the efficacy of the professional policy dreamer. It may seem scarcely credible, but it is positively true, that these impostors are frequently consulted by bankers, bank officers and business men, with regard to the recovery of stolen property, and their advice adopted in preference to that given by experienced detectives.

U. S. SENATE.

Contract Made for Printing Proceedings—Spicy Debate on the Subject of Office-Seeking—Mr. Cameron's Opinion of Pennsylvania Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1869.

Mr. Wilson called up his resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, with the consent of the Columbian Government, to cause further surveys to be made for a railway or ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, after debate the resolution was laid over in order to put it in a more acceptable form.

Mr. Ashburn reported that the Committee on Printing had made a contract with Bailey & Rivers for reporting Congressional proceedings, and explained that it would effect a saving of $18,000 yearly from the present rates.

Mr. Carpenter called up his resolution calling upon the several heads of departments for information as to the number of clerks employed by them, where they came from, and who recommended them, etc. The resolution gave rise to a lively debate about the general question of appointments.

Mr. Trumbull said it was time something was done to correct the abuses which had grown up relative to office seeking. We had witnessed for the past six weeks the melancholy evidence of this business. Senators and members had become mere solicitors of offices for their constituents, and might be seen hanging around the doors and ante-rooms of secretaries like so many beggars. He gave notice that at the next session he would introduce a bill making it a penal offense for any member of either house to solicit office or attach their names to papers recommending persons for positions.

Mr. Fessenden did not know there was anything unusual in the pressure for office. He had been here thirty years ago, not in the Senate, but in the House, and it was the same thing at the change of an Administration. He would like to see the evil stopped, but he did not see how it was to be done. For himself, he made it a rule to sign very few papers of recommendation, and those only such as were known to him. He never went near the Departments except when he could not help it, and he disliked as much as the Senator from Illinois hanging around the doors and anterooms of the heads of Departments.

Mr. Cameron deprecated the appointment of persons to office without the knowledge and recommendation of Senators or Representatives from the State from which the parties came, that had been done to a great extent under this administration. There had not been a single man appointed from Pennsylvania at his solicitation, or of his recommendation. He had no doubt nine-tenths of all the persons nominated were his friends, for they would not make appointments from Pennsylvania out of their Representatives in appointing his friends. [Laughter]. The course pursued by the administration in this respect was a bad one, nevertheless the Senate and country had had tangible evidence of it within a few days that the people had turned from Pennsylvania; for a foreign mission (referring to the nomination of A. L. Russell as Minister to Ecuador), not especially distinguished drunkard. Neither himself nor his colleague had been consulted in regard to the appointment, and it was with difficulty they could convince the Committee on Foreign Relations that it was an unfit appointment to be made. Another man had been nominated for a Consul who had been a candidate for Congress. There were the kind of appointments made from the State to which the Senators were entitled. In the old times it was the custom for the President and heads of Departments to send for Senators and consult them about the appointments. Then there were fewer blunders made, and had been still fewer, and a better chance of getting place.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment providing that appointments to department positions shall be made according to state population, which opened a wide range of debate, and caused a discussion of the relative rights of the North and South.

Mr. Fessenden said he supposed the Senator from North Carolina meant the Southern States did not get their fair shares. The Senator must reflect that during a certain period of our history the majority in the Southern States did not desire to have any share. They were not willing to accept the offices, and in order to make selections from other sections. They could not, if they had desired, and in the Departments turn out experienced and educated men and appoint ignorant and inexperienced men in their places.

Mr. Wilson wished to say there was nothing in the Senator from Pennsylvania's charge. The Senators. Twenty-five years ago the same thing existed in the same Departments. The office had always prevailed more or less. He could say one thing, and so could his colleague, that neither had ever asked for a single appointment. Nothing of this kind had been appointed at his solicitation. During the first two years of Andrew Johnson's administration, he had not asked for the appointment of a personal friend. When the present President was inaugurated, he didn't know whether his relations would be agreeable to him to make the application. He did not believe in the attempt to make political capital out of this. There could be no equality. He was in favor of recognizing every section and treating it fairly, but he thought the duties of offices equally among the States was a ridiculous movement, and would bring about only discontent on Congress.

Mr. Sumner hoped the Senator from North Carolina did not mean that a man must be appointed from a certain State regardless of his fitness for the place. He had, he thought, by our best Generals came from Ohio—such men as Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. He did not think it would be just to say Ohio should have but one General in the service, and North Carolina should have another. In all appointments to office the question of fitness, and not locality, should be considered.

Mr. Sawyer asserted that the Democratic State of South Carolina had received more appointments in the Departments than the entire Republican South, and said he had been told by a member of Congress from that State, whose chair of the Ivy and Boston road is gutted, and the cellars of the stores on Liberty street in Troy are flooded, but no serious loss is reported.

Mr. Jarnagin, of Tennessee, presented the city of Louisville for $2,000 damages, for injuries received by falling into a hole in the wharf.

The resolution to extend Dion, near Monroe, was turned Thursday night, and two children perished in the flames.

A beauty suit has been instituted in the Fourth District Court at New Orleans against the Directors of the Bank of Louisiana individually, for the recovery of the deposits lost by the failure of the bank. It is claimed that the Confederacy before the capture of New Orleans, and the loans to the Confederate government.

Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise is lying dangerously ill at Richmond. He is not expected to recover.

The Connecticut river is very high, and exposed buildings in Springfield, Mass., are partially submerged.

Negotiations between the Erie and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads have been reached, and the difficulties between them have been settled. The Ohio and Mississippi road on Tuesday and Wednesday discharged 118 car-loads of earpenters, carpenters and mechanists, owing to the failure to realize funds for the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road.

The Cuban Junta has been appointed to the command-in-chief of the Spanish forces in the Central Department, and will leave in a few days for Cuba, from Havana, with which he will commence a Virginia campaign against the insurgents. Prospects, under such directions, promise well for the restoration of the railroad and telegraph, on which Saturday.

The steamer Borjo, while on her way to Fernando Po with provisions, took fire and put into Porto Praya with machinery disabled.

A steamer arrived to-day with a thousand barrels of refined petroleum.

In sugar there is a small business at unchanged quotations.

Innocensia Cassanova has been released.

The General Council at Rome.

Rev. Michael O'Connor, S. J., (formerly Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh,) delivered a lecture in New York on Sunday evening last, taking as his subject "The coming Ecumenical council at Rome," prelates in Rome. Bishop O'Connor held that the coming Ecumenical will be the highest display of the power of the church, the invitation to meet the Pontiff having been heard over the whole earth, and was being ever where cordially responded to. He continued:

The teachers and pastors will be there, animated in their deliberations by the spirit of God, and showing, in the light science, the virtue of their commission to guide the erring and the lost. They will denounce the prevailing errors of the day, and declare their universal character, their antagonism to the principles of the Gospel, and the duty of the faithful to shun them. Peter in his day, and in the beginning of the Church, had no need of electing a President to direct its deliberations, for the Holy Ghost was present in the assembly. So it will be with the council of the church headed by the successor of Peter, on the 8th of December, next, when, with the Holy Ghost under the guidance of the Vatican. Councils are not absolutely necessary for the government of the church, but they nevertheless indicate that His teachings should be given in a natural point of view, they are deserving of great respect, for they have been called by the head of the church. What power could withstand the declaration of the bishops of the world assembled in council denying the divinity of Christ? Eighteen Councils only have been ecumenical—that is, representing the whole earth. It is true that God is with two or three gathered together in His name, but nevertheless it is none the less likely to be present when the ecclesiastical representatives of the whole world are convened together for deliberation. These will come from the remotest parts of the earth, and will be received and feasted in the old cities of Europe, from the palace of the Czar of Russia to the humble Indian chiefs of Sea. Were we to select a jury to which to submit any question of importance, we would not be content with one more free from bias, more celebrated for purity of life, for learning and sound judgment than the Council will be. They will assemble and discuss the great questions of the day, and their conclusions will be an expression of power and authority such as has never been witnessed before. They will, for the reason that they will be directed by the Holy Ghost."

Bishop O'Connor then spoke of the objects of the coming council, and of the good it will be how diseased; the law of God has seemingly lost its held on mankind, and a restlessness exists which threatens ruin to society. With the sword in hand, cut like shell in two equal parts, and place them where the young chickens can have access to the small fish food. After they have eaten the egg, a mush, made of equal parts of Indian corn meal and wheat flour, should be given them. The chief food, if milk can be obtained, let it be made into curd. Grated cheese should be added. The addition of chicken feed to exclude everything that would be injurious. With a small yard they will surely kill young turkeys and chickens.

Napoleon Described by a French Liberal.

M. Olivier, the eminent Liberal orator of France, had an interview recently with the Emperor, his object being to persuade the Emperor to liberalize his government, and the Emperor's desire being to offer the distinguished liberal a place in his Cabinet. M. Olivier publishes an account of his interview, which was without result, and in doing so gives the best picture of the Emperor's character that has appeared. It is decidedly one flattering than Victor Hugo's "Napoleon the Little," and many times more lifelike. He says M. Olivier:

The public have formed a false idea of the Emperor's person. They imagine him taciturn and phlegmatic. It is true, like all men of any thought, he is reserved in public occasions. In his study he is a very different man. His face is smiling, although he does not drop some reserve, which seems almost like bashfulness, his reception is cordial—he simplifies, so to speak, the courtesy he accustoms. He listens like one who wishes to keep you. When he has nothing to say he does not say it. He will even help you towards only to present, in good language, a serious objection. His mind is obstructed by no great prejudice. You may say anything to him, and that unless the contrary is manifest. He never the truth—provided you express yourself calmly, and with a sympathetic sentiment for him. He is open to reason, which I have noticed dissimulation to a great many persons, has not only the natural shrinkings of a sensitive mind. One might affirm that he is accessible only to that which is great. If he had not sometimes confounded that which produces effect with that which is great. His resolutions are slowly formed, and it is not disagreeable to him to have them forced on him as a necessity arising out of the nature of things. If anybody alarmed him, he would suit himself with liberty. This is the secret of his conduct.

ITEMS FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

As contrasted with our own reckless destruction of insectivorous birds, the example of France ought to teach us a serious lesson. The slaughter of small birds in that country led to a plague of insects which destroyed the crops. A stringent law was passed for their protection, and further destruction, and every encouragement is offered for the restoration of the feathered insect destroyers.

The following is given as a new way to make yeast: "Take eight good-sized potatoes, peel and boil them in a gallon of water until quite soft; then mash fine, and add two tablespoonfuls of a cup of salt, and one cup of sugar; pour over them the water they were boiled in, and let stand until cool; then put in some good yeast, and pour all into a jug and cork tight. In from ten to twenty-four hours cork tight. In from ten to twenty-four hours, then cork up tight and set in a cool place. It will be ready for use in a day or two, and will keep in this state for a long length of time in winter if kept tightly corked.

The same correspondent has found the best way to "make brass buttons look bright," is as follows: "Make strong soap-suds, and dip the goods in it, and hang them out to dry without rinsing. When dry, brush them off and free from starch, and nice to work either by hand or machine."

E. E. Hall, Marcellus, New York, says that he had found strong soap suds an effectual destroyer of caterpillars. The time to move on their works is in the morning, before the dew is off, or just after a shower. An Iowa correspondent describes "a western method" of accomplishing the same object. It consists in charging a shot gun or rifle and pouring the contents red hot into the nest. Mr. Lawton advised the use of a long pole and a strong pequent leather. A. S. Fuller said that a little chloroform came along and killed them all.

More than half of the young ducks and chickens being fed on hard, coarse food. The first food that young birds of any kind should receive is boiled eggs. After an egg is boiled, cut the shell in two equal parts, and place them where the young chickens can have access to the small fish food. After they have eaten the egg, a mush, made of equal parts of Indian corn meal and wheat flour, should be given them. The chief food, if milk can be obtained, let it be made into curd. Grated cheese should be added. The addition of chicken feed to exclude everything that would be injurious. With a small yard they will surely kill young turkeys and chickens.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The British Government Called On for an Explanation in Regard to the Mary Lowell—Formidable Conspiracy Discovered at Milan—The Italian Budget Satisfactory—Reorganization of the Spanish Army—The Spanish Throne—The Only Alternatives—Montpensier for King, or Declaration of a Republic—Negotiations Between France and Belgium Suspended, &c., &c.

An Explanation Called For.

LONDON, April 21.—It is understood here that the American Minister, in accordance with instructions from the United States Government, to-day made a formal demand on Lord Clarendon, the British Foreign Secretary, asking for an explanation in relation to the case of the American ship Mary Lowell, which was captured by the Spanish war frigate, off one of the Bahama Islands, while in charge of a British revenue official, with the seal of the Revenue Department on her hatches. This fact, in connection with the reported increase of the American fleet off the West India Islands, creates much sensation in commercial circles in this city, and, it is thought, will very likely seriously affect the new Spanish loan now about to be put on the market.

The Milan Conspiracy.

MILAN, April 21.—The Government has discovered another formidable Mazzinian conspiracy in this city. Papers which were concealed by the revolutionists, and which give the details of the organization, were unearthed and seized, together with a large amount of arms, ammunition, &c. A number of the leaders have been arrested.

The Italian Budget.

FLORENCE, April 21.—The Italian Budget is very satisfactory. The income is steadily increasing and expenditures are decreasing, consequently it will not be necessary to impose any new taxes for the current year.

Thanked for Services Rendered.

BERLIN, April 21.—The Prussian Government has instructed its ambassador at Paris to thank the Marquis de Lavalette, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the pacific sentiments he expressed in his speech of the 10th inst. in the Corps Legislatif.

Reorganization of Spanish Army.

MADRID, April 21.—The Cabinet is considering a project for the reorganization of the army on the Prussian system.

Negotiations Suspended.

LONDON, April 21.—The negotiations for a commercial conference between France and Belgium have been suspended.

Montpensier or a Republic.

MADRID, April 21.—Another informal meeting of members of the majority in the Cortes was held to-day, to nominate a candidate for the throne. So great was the diversity of opinion that the meeting broke up without a decision. The Republican party is widely divided than before. Prime Minister Serrano declared that the choice of Montpensier as King or the declaration of a republic must be finally possessed by the Cortes. Prim, who was also present, remained silent throughout the proceedings. His conduct has given rise to wide spread belief that he has given up the unwillingness to accept the Presidency of the Spanish Republic.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—The steamer City of London, from New York, arrived yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—The steamer Austrian, from Portland, has arrived.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LONDON, Evening, April 21.—Consols for money 93¾; for account 93¾; 5-20s 86¾. Stocks unchanged. Erie 19¾; Illinois Central 91¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, April 21.—Spirits turpentine 40s. Linseed oil 32s.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Petroleum easier at 47 francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, April 21.—Cotton dull; tres ordinaire on spot 160 francs; low middling to arrive 144 francs.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—Bonds 87¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 21.—Bourse better; rentes 71 francs 15cents.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Cotton market easier; middling uplands 12¼d; Orleans 12¾d; sales 7,000 cotton.

California white wheat 9s 10d; red western 8s 8d. Western flour 24s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. Oats 3s 4d. Barley 5s 6d. Peas 39s.

Pork 97s. Lard 72s. Cheese 85s. Beef 82s.

Bacon 59s. Tallow refined dull. Tallow 48s 6d. Turpentine 30s 9d. Oils. Linseed oil 31.

HAVANA

Troops Sent to Gibra—A Vigorous Campaign in the Central Department.

HAVANA, April 21.—The Catalonian volunteers, accompanied by detachments of mobilized colored troops, have sailed for Gibara. Advices from Nuevitas state that the troops had arrived there from Puerto Principe. He had taken supplies of provisions and ammunition and return.

Col. Lemus has been appointed to the command-in-chief of the Spanish forces in the Central Department. He will leave in a few days for Cuba, from Havana, with which he will commence a Virginia campaign against the insurgents. Prospects, under such directions, promise well for the restoration of the railroad and telegraph, on which Saturday.

The steamer Borjo, while on her way to Fernando Po with provisions, took fire and put into Porto Praya with machinery disabled.

A steamer arrived to-day with a thousand barrels of refined petroleum.

In sugar there is a small business at unchanged quotations.

Innocensia Cassanova has been released.

CITY MATTERS.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Closing Exercises Last Evening.

The closing exercises of the Western Theological Seminary took place in Rev. E. E. Swift's Church, on Beaver street, Allegheny City, last evening, Rev. Dr. Elliott presiding.

After the opening prayer, Mr. Joseph H. Montgomery was introduced, and delivered the valedictory address. He said that he took it for granted that the presence of so large an audience was an expression not simply of an interest in the class, but rather an expression of interest in whatever pertained to the welfare of the Church of Christ, and that the people came here to bid them God speed. But their inspirations must come from above, for they were to engage in a work that demanded all the devotion of the soldier and the enthusiasm of the martyr, and they should commit themselves to the divine service wholly and unreservedly. Yet it was a hopeful work—a work that was far reaching and sublime. The speaker expressed the thanks of the class to the Professors and members of the faculty for the labors bid the Professors and students an affectionate farewell, referring in especial terms to the many pleasant memories of college life that would be treasured up in the future.

Mr. J. Roger Wilson made an address in response to Mr. Montgomery, speaking at some length of the happy associations that had been formed, and saying that now was a time for united action in behalf of the Christian work.

The diplomas were then presented to the members of the graduating class, twelve in number, by Rev. Mr. Elliott.

Prof. Wilson then made a brief address, stating that in a few moments more their relations as students and teachers would cease. The associations which they had formed had been pleasant; for three years past they had been together day after day in the class room, like shipmates in social intercourse; and it would be strange indeed if after this there should be no feeling of sadness at parting. But they were going forth into a field which was great and glorious from the fact that every motive to inspire them to go forward in the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the broad field in which they were to labor, they would be followed by the most earnest prayers of all good men who would rejoice in their successes and sympathize with them in their troubles. At the conclusion of the address Prof. Wilson, on behalf of the Ladies' Allegheny Bible Society, presented each of the graduating class with a Bible, and exhorting them to take this book and read it, study it, preach it, and live it, and they would be sure to meet with success and happiness in their success.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Jacobus, after which a hymn was sung and the audience was dismissed with benediction.

Western Theological Seminary.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Enclosed you will find the report of the committee appointed by the Directors of the Western Theological Seminary, to attend to the closing examinations of the institution, which you will please publish for the information of the public. Respectfully,

CHARLES C. BEATTY, President.

W. B. MCILVAINE, Secretary.

To the Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary:

The committee appointed by you at the last annual meeting, to attend to the closing examinations of the Seminary, submit the following report:

We find that the professors have been regular and faithful in the discharge of their duties in their several departments, during the last term.

Prof. Wilson was afflicted with severe illness during five weeks of the term. The Rev. S. S. Laws, D. D., rendered valuable assistance in the instruction of the Junior class in Hebrew.

Your Committee were highly gratified with the examinations to which the several classes were subjected. The evidences afforded of the proficiency and fidelity of the students in their studies, and also of their manifest improvement in the Professors in careful and faithful instruction, have been very satisfactory as to make this review rather remarkable for its general excellence. No studies have been neglected by any class, and the highest degree of success of the students does credit to the faculty. We have seen the work of all the classes in some the less likely to be present when the examinations of the classes in the Seminary are conveyed together for deliberation. These will come from the remotest parts of the earth, and will be received and feasted in the old cities of Europe, from the palace of the Czar of Russia to the humble Indian chiefs of Sea. Were we to select a jury to which to submit any question of importance, we would not be content with one more free from bias, more celebrated for purity of life, for learning and sound judgment than the Council will be. They will assemble and discuss the great questions of the day, and their conclusions will be an expression of power and authority such as has never been witnessed before. They will, for the reason that they will be directed by the Holy Ghost."

Bishop O'Connor then spoke of the objects of the coming council, and of the good it will be how diseased; the law of God has seemingly lost its held on mankind, and a restlessness exists which threatens ruin to society. With the sword in hand, cut like shell in two equal parts, and place them where the young chickens can have access to the small fish food. After they have eaten the egg, a mush, made of equal parts of Indian corn meal and wheat flour, should be given them. The chief food, if milk can be obtained, let it be made into curd. Grated cheese should be added. The addition of chicken feed to exclude everything that would be injurious. With a small yard they will surely kill young turkeys and chickens.

Napoleon Described by a French Liberal.

M. Olivier, the eminent Liberal orator of France, had an interview recently with the Emperor, his object being to persuade the Emperor to liberalize his government, and the Emperor's desire being to offer the distinguished liberal a place in his Cabinet. M. Olivier publishes an account of his interview, which was without result, and in doing so gives the best picture of the Emperor's character that has appeared. It is decidedly one flattering than Victor Hugo's "Napoleon the Little," and many times more lifelike. He says M. Olivier:

The public have formed a false idea of the Emperor's person. They imagine him taciturn and phlegmatic. It is true, like all men of any thought, he is reserved in public occasions. In his study he is a very different man. His face is smiling, although he does not drop some reserve, which seems almost like bashfulness, his reception is cordial—he simplifies, so to speak, the courtesy he accustoms. He listens like one who wishes to keep you. When he has nothing to say he does not say it. He will even help you towards only to present, in good language, a serious objection. His mind is obstructed by no great prejudice. You may say anything to him, and that unless the contrary is manifest. He never the truth—provided you express yourself calmly, and with a sympathetic sentiment for him. He is open to reason, which I have noticed dissimulation to a great many persons, has not only the natural shrinkings of a sensitive mind. One might affirm that he is accessible only to that which is great. If he had not sometimes confounded that which produces effect with that which is great. His resolutions are slowly formed, and it is not disagreeable to him to have them forced on him as a necessity arising out of the nature of things. If anybody alarmed him, he would suit himself with liberty. This is the secret of his conduct.

MARRIED:

CLOSE—DAULER—*On Tuesday evening*, April 20th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev Charles Well, Mr. T. J. CLOSE, of Pittsburgh, to Miss A. E. DAULER, of Oakland.

DIED:

MORRIS—On

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869.

And now come from Canada reports of a growing sentiment favorable to annexation to the United States, of meetings, combinations and movements which in the parlance of the sensational, may be termed "significant."

It is one of the most cheering signs of the times that we have seen, that the manner in which members of Congress interfere in Federal appointments is attracting the attention of the United States Senate, and calling forth the severest condemnation from that body. Senator Trumbull yesterday gave notice that he would at the next session offer a bill making it a penal offense for a member to solicit an appointment. If he will push such a measure through he will do a service that will secure for him the thanks of the nation.

It may be well enough to maintain a degree of moderation touching the extent to which the Cuban revolution has progressed and the prospect of immediate success. It would be strange indeed if the accounts on both sides were not colored, especially those of insurgent successes. In fact it is asserted that the recent official information from the United States civil and naval officers in Cuba and on the adjacent waters, agree in asserting that the revolutionary movements are diminishing in importance, and that a compromise may be expected. This, too, may be not exactly according to the facts, and probably it is best to locate the truth somewhere between the extremes.

It is said that President Grant has become so much impressed with the evils resulting from special legislation by Congress, that he will give to the subject particular attention in his first message. The public mind is being drawn to this subject and to the necessity of guarding against special legislation by the States. But the guards will not be set before the people assert their power, independent of the trammels which leaders have so long employed to execute their purposes in choosing Legislatures and Governors. There are times when justice becomes so nearly extinguished that there is no other resort than vigilant committees. Have we not nearly reached that point in choosing legislators and in law-making?

The New York *Post*, referring to the rumors of war with Spain, thinks that the United States should be magnanimous and forbearing towards that nation, slow to take offense, slower to avenge wrong, and quick only to forgive. The reasons for such a course as stated by the *Post*, are that Spain is too weak to defend her American possessions, and in trouble at home, a fact resulting from the great popular movement against civil and ecclesiastical tyranny, and the long step she has suddenly made for principles which ought to challenge the respect and support of the United States. This is all very fine; but has Spain done that which in another nation, if not atoned for, would be just cause for war? This, we apprehend, is the only point to be taken into consideration.

The press, in commenting on the mistakes made by Gen. Grant's administration, in the matter of appointments, unite in the conclusion that to members of Congress, more than anybody else are these mistakes attributable. The mistakes are largely the legitimate result of conferring on them virtually the right to select persons to receive Executive patronage. Acting generally from an interested motive, and frequently deficient in judgment, the public service is too often quite left out of the account. With the idea of a re-election first in view, and in some instances, it is probable, even a more sordid motive animating them, the President must necessarily, in some cases, be sadly imposed upon—a fact that he is finding out, as is evident from the withdrawals and even removals that have already taken place. It is one of his distinct promises that he will remedy a mistake whenever he perceives he has made one. It is hardly probable that he will ever know more than a part of the cases where he has been imposed upon; but he will find out the worst; and it is for this reason that we feel entirely confident that the official life of some who now rejoice in undeserved prosperity will be short.

FROM THE WEST TO TIDEWATER.

The recent movement in St. Louis to give the grain trade of the Mississippi valley to the Mississippi river, and make New Orleans the great distributing point for European shipment, has aroused Chicago to the necessities of the occasion. Its commercial supremacy in the northwest is threatened; as yet only by plausible theories, but theory is the father of practice. The question is a very simple one, in all bearings. The grain crop of the West will obey the one inexorable law of trade; and find the cheapest route to market. The price at the seaboard is the regulator, and this involves the cost of transporting and handling grain from the time it leaves the producer's hands. The dealer in the western towns pays for grain just so much as will leave him his profit, and he sends it to the seaboard by whatever route he can for the least money.

St. Louis, uniting with New Orleans, proposes, in a very practical manner, to show that the Mississippi, from St. Paul to New Orleans, is the natural outlet of the great valley. The question will be tested this summer and fall, and a sufficient capital has been secured at St. Louis and New Orleans to make a diversion in the grain trade that will show the advantages of the new route. So far it is an experiment, but if its advantages can be demonstrated, the consequences upon the carrying trade between the east and the west will be of great moment.

In the meantime, the lake interests are not idle. The Boards of Trade of the lake cities from Oswego to Milwaukee, are uniting in an effort to diminish the cost of transportation, and thus frustrate the plans of the St. Louis people. The prime necessity with the lake cities of the Northwest is a reduction in the rates of freight from and beyond the Mississippi to their Elevators, and also the securing of more reasonable charges for handling, storage and commission at the Elevators. It costs nearly as much to get wheat from the Mississippi river, at La Crosse or Prairie du Chien to Chicago, as it does to transport it from Chicago to tide-water. To change this is the objective point of the Boards of Trade. The case is well stated in the Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday:

"Until our ship canal is completed to the Illinois river, Chicago must depend on the railroads for bringing grain to this city. These now pour into our lap the cereal treasures of the West. They bring nothing but Mississippi river, from the further West, the annual crops. It is with them to say whether they will exact such rates of freight that the grain they now bring to Chicago shall stop at the river and find a cheaper exit to the ocean. Will they abandon their business, sell off their cars, and go out of grain transportation altogether? Are these roads Chicago has no control; but we question much whether any road running to Chicago will continue to exact tolls on grain to the extent of penalizing that business to pass from them to the river lines of boats. The same may be said of lake transportation, and of rail transportation from Chicago to the East. The man in Chicago cannot buy grain 500 or 300 miles south or west, if the freight hither and the freight hence increases the price of that grain delivered in New York to an excess over the price of grain delivered there by some other route."

But Chicago, within a year or eighteen months, will have another rival for the grain trade of a portion of the Northwest, that now flows exclusively to Chicago and the lake ports of Wisconsin. The railroad from the Mississippi river at St. Paul, to the west end of Lake Superior, is now completed fifty miles, and the cars will be running over the whole line by the time of the resumption of lake navigation in 1870. This road is connected with the railroad systems of Minnesota and Northern Iowa and Wisconsin; the most productive grain regions of the Northwest. The west end of Lake Superior is as near New York by water carriage, as Chicago is, and the wheat raised in Minnesota and some parts of Wisconsin and Iowa can reach Du Luth, the railroad terminus on Lake Superior, much cheaper than it can Chicago, the railroad terminal on Lake Michigan.

Chicago will be—is now—a great city, but it will fail in its endeavor to monopolize every advantage growing out of the wonderful development of the West promised within the next few years, as a consequence of the completion of the Pacific roads. This very development will require many outlets, and its advantages will thereby be beneficently distributed over many states and in many cities. For the great tide of travel and commerce traversing the continent, the interior will not afford a stopping place. The objective points will be on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and everything else will be more or less in the nature of mere way stations.

INDORSING POLITICAL PAPER.

The story that a petition had been circulated in one of the State Legislatures, since the fourth of March, ostensibly for the purpose of securing an office for a greedy applicant, but in reality praying that capital punishment should be inflicted upon one of the members—who even signed the petition for the stretching of his own neck—was a very fair satire on the facility with which industrious borers secure the indorsement of their political paper. Jones wants an office, and readily manages the signatures of his own class; but there are other citizens whose autographs would help Jones amazingly, and as he cannot approach them for the purpose, he finds a friend, likely a politician and a "good fellow," but a little higher up in the social scale, to circulate his documents. This the obliging friend readily agrees to, and secures for Jones, on the strength of his personal reputation, some very good names. And, probably, Jones gets the appointment through the influence of men who would not trust him with a saw mill, if it was of the description of property to which Mr. Wemmick gave the name of "portable." Disclosures within the past week have shown that General Grant has been deceived by just such means into the appointment of unworthy persons to office. In some instances the appointments have been revoked; but others will escape until their incompetency or want of integrity is made strikingly manifest to the people and the appointing power.

The gentlemen who sign these office-hunting documents "to oblige a friend," or more likely to get rid of an unmitigated nuisance, would be very careful about putting their signatures to the back of a promissory note to enable some weak financier to gain a few hundred dollars. They would consider the case in all its ifs and ands; they would canvass the morality, integrity and industry of the applicant, and if he did not come fully up to the requirements of the occasion he would be sent "shinning" in some other direction. But not so with office-hunting petitions for positions of trust involving the good name of the Government abroad, its pecuniary interests at home, and the honest administration of its laws. First come first served. Given, an industrious, brazen faced and hungry fellow, and the signature is sure to follow. It would not be conceded to help cash a fifty dollar note, but is granted to an impudent effort to foist upon the President and the country incompetency and corruption in public position.

This is all wrong and there should be an awakening of the public conscience on the subject. Gentlemen whose position in the community, or high repute in commerce, at the bar, or even in the pulpit, give to their recommendations a potent influence, should warily guard the use of their signatures. It would be much better that their name was found on the back of a bankrupt's paper—a bankrupt in mere money matters,—than that they should indorse as competent and honest men whose appointments would be a disgrace to the government, and an annoyance to the people.

The fact that President Grant has been deceived into appointing some obnoxious persons, on the recommendation of others in whom he had confidence, is not at all surprising. But in all cases the Executive seems disposed to remedy the wrong, and expresses the desire that the Senate shall not hesitate on nominations about which there are any doubts. He even insists that after he appoints the responsibility must rest upon the Senate. They have the supervising power, and are responsible for its exercise. The tenure of office question is not involved in this discussion. The President only asks for himself the privilege of not being compelled to appoint men whom he does not want, and suggesting the form of the confession, has created many doubts concerning them—doubts of which are growing as the matter is more closely studied. Many facts and circumstances are adduced which seem to contradict the alleged origin of the letters. The public mind is by no means settled as to Twitchell's guilt.

The Montreal *Gazette* publishes Mr. Sumner's speech, crediting him with having the spokesman of General Grant. It charges that the Senator, "with words of peace on his lips," exhibits an indescribable bitterness, and marvellous "word skill to fire the American heart against Britain, while he puts the demand in such a form that it is impossible it can be complied with." The whole speech, the *Gazette* thinks, shows "a desire for an open question with Great Britain." Very likely. The question is far from being closed.

The appointment of Dr. Worthington to a Philadelphia Appraisership has been erroneously announced as displacing Lorin Blodget, Esq., who is the Appraiser at Large. No change has been proposed in the latter office. Dr. Worthington succeeds Mr. C. M. Harley, removed.

"The Dead Legislature" is the name which the Philadelphia *Ledger* gives to the one that has just left Harrisburg. That paper remarks that it is idle for the people to complain as long as they take no steps towards reform.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Secretary Boutwell reports a saving of seventeen hundred dollars already on the retrenchments expedient. Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves.

Alexander Dumas, Jr., says that but for his mother's urgent advice he would never have thought of writing so many books and plays about fallen women. His mother, a spirited and intelligent woman, had been seduced in 1829 by Alexander Dumas, Sr., under a promise of marriage. She died recently at a cottage at Neuilly, where her son, Alexander, provided for her in the most liberal manner.

The nutmeg tree, it is reported, is found growing in the Sierra Nevada range in California. The San Mateo (Cal.) *Gazette* says that some years ago nutmegs equal in strength and flavor to those of the Indies, were plucked on the head waters of the Feather river, Placer county. The tree, it is reported, resembles certain species of pine.

The average of suicides in Paris, daily for a term of years, is stated as follows. From disappointed love, two (feminine: from pecuniary embarrassments, one (masculine). Parisians have perfected the science of statistics.

There is no end to the changing fashions in wedding cards. Every few days brings something new. The latest style prints under the name of the bride and bridegroom the names of the bridesmaids and groomsmen.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe gives up her Florida plantation, as she bought it at a military tax sale, which holds not good, and the former owner makes successful claim—paying Mrs. Stowe the price she paid for the estate.

Donn Piatt, who doesn't like Clark Mills, writes: "I heard a good story of Mills. During the war he wrote the Confederates offering to cast cannon for them. The letter was published, and was the time of his life. He called on Stanton to ask the privilege of doing his head, "My head," said the grim Secretary; "you had better look to your own, you hound. I have a mind to put it in a basket, and would if you'd suffer any loss."

S. N. Pike has bought several building lots on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third streets, paying $950.00 for the title deeds, and it will speedily erect a new opera house and hotel.

When the four Harper brothers of New York formed their partnership, they agreed that no son of either of them should be admitted into it while the firm lasted, for the recent death of James, the firm is dissolved and the numerous young Harpers who have been impatiently waiting in the position of salaried clerks, have gone into the new firms. The additions are Philip J. A. Harper, Fletcher Harper, Jr., Joseph W. Harper, Jr., John W. Harper, and Joseph Abner Harper. Of these gentlemen, the first named is a son of the late James Harper, the second is a son of Mr. Fletcher Harper, the third a son of Mr. J. Wesley Harper, and the last two are sons of Mr. John Harper. All have, we believe, been regularly trained for their business.

Richmond, Va., has a horror of its own. The bones have been discovered collecting and selling the bone-hunters the bones of confederate and Union soldiers who fell in the first battle-field of Fort Harrison. A committee of Richmond gentlemen went down to the Fort on Friday of last week. They found on the field the skeletons of from seventy-five to one hundred bodies, except the skulls, which they gathered up and brought to Hollywood.

It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them learned. It is not what they profess, but what they practice, that makes them righteous.

McCoole and Allen, of the P. R. fraternity, slaved the articles for a "mill" at St. Louis a few days ago. It is to take place on the 15th of June, for the sum of $1,000 a side.

The Montgomery *Mail* states that a number emigrants from Switzerland and Baden arrived at Decatur, Ala., a short time ago, and immediately received employment. The *Mail* characterizes this as excellent news and exclaims: "Would that the hills and mountains of north Alabama could be filled with the race of William Tell!"

More combs are made at Milan, in Italy, than any other town. That city uses, in this immediate vicinity, 4,000 tons per year, and 1,000 per annum. These horns are mostly obtained in Italy, but a portion are obtained from South America. The remnant tips, shavings, scrapings, etc., are used by the tanners, and in the manufacture of manure. The manure obtained from the horn waste is particularly adapted to the cultivation of olives and grapes, and is consequently always in good demand.

One great advantage the traveler in China has over his fellow voyager in other countries—he never need waste valuable time in hotel hunting. Such conveniences do not exist, and their whereabouts are difficult to ascertain, and being patronized only by natives, who live mainly on rice cakes and tea, they offer no inducements to the carnivorous foreigner accustomed to the princely style of living so common among Europeans of almost every grade at the open ports of the empire. A letter of introduction to all friendly consuls, and a friendly reception and all necessary attention to his stay.

A gentleman of Brooklyville, while on a visit to Knightstown, stepped into a notable shop, where he saw the following inscription on a tombstone, ordered by an old farmer in Bush county, and was to be placed at the grave of his wife. "The old man said, "this thing is writ by the family, and he wanted it cut on there just that way." Here it is:

"She died at nashville tennessee
She died of kronic diarea
It trooly poneful must of bin
She set five days away from home."

Itti has been bitten by her marriage with the French Marquis. He hypothecates her living concerts for immeasurable coin.

Sullivan, the keeper of the New York State prison at Sing Sing, who shot and killed an escaped convict after he had surrendered himself, has been indicted for murder in the first degree. The New York papers are insisting that the brute of a keeper who showered a convict to death shall also be tried, as he should be for murder. A few examples in this line would be of great benefit to the whole country.

The prize fighters of the country are beginning to recognize the doctrines of the social equality of all men in single combat. The pugilist Barney Aaron has issued a challenge to fight any man in the world, black or white, at 2 pounds, for $1,500 a side. There have been push fights in England between white men and negroes, as in the case of Molineaux; but this challenge opens up the broadest prospect, so far as we know, of such an event in this country.

Mr. George W. Lippet, nominated Secretary of Legation at Vienna, formerly held the same position under Mr. Motley, when that gentleman was our representative at the Austrian Court. When Mr. Motley was so grossly insulted, after the McCracken scandal, Mr. Lippet resigned, and cast his future with his superior officer.

It is stated Gen. McClellan is soon to appear as a public lecturer. Possibly he will be the sensation in that line next season.

The "Girl of the Period," and other essays of the same class which have appeared in the *Saturday Review*, and which have been ascribed to various female members of the aristocracy, were written by Mrs. Lynn Lynton, authoress of "Lizzie Lorton" and other novels.

Our American Grace Darling, Miss Ida Lewis, the Newport lighthouse keeper's daughter, who has saved so many people's lives, has gone to sit for her photograph to a Providence artist, and will have half the proceeds of the sale. She is twenty-seven, but looks twenty. Below the average height, and of a slender figure, has light brown hair, blue eyes, keen but kind, and cheeks pink flushed, though not round enough for beauty, and something pertainly attractive about her. Let us all buy her picture.

New York is to have a "Woman's Bureau"—an all comprehensive term, indicating something which exactly is itself a Mansion-to-be. Delmonico's, a Parisian restaurant, the Cooper Institute, a Radical headquarters, and a feminine bar-room. For the purpose, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Phelps, a charitable and rich lady, has purchased and furnished, at a cost of $50,000, a house on East Twenty-third street. It is to be the headquarters of Susan B. Anthony and the *Revolution* people. There will, as yet, be no restaurant attached to the building, but women sleeping there can obtain breakfast, either in their bedrooms or the diningroom. Besides the parties there will be twelve rooms to rent. As the owner desires simply a seven per cent. interest, or $3,500 for her outlay, the average rent of twelve rooms will be less than $300 a year, or $6 a week.

The Philadelphia *Star* has produced a mammoth sensation. It runs after this style, and relates to the attempts to assassinate Samuel Temple, of Bucks county, in this State. Rose Twitchell, of John Bilding, of Bucks, found a letter under his door addressed to Temple. It was dated New York, March 26th, and signed "Viola," in a neat hand. The writer says that a Mr. Twitchell, of Philadelphia, is a gay man of New York, Philadelphia, when she was thrown from the saddle. Temple rescued her. She fell in love with the gay and fascinated afterwards wrote him two letters telling him so. As he paid no attention to them, she resolved that no other woman should wed him, therefore she employed four Spanish assassins at $1,000 apiece to kill him. She says that she is wealthy and highly educated, and that she is now going to Europe. All of which looks wonderfully like a hoax.

David Farragut (the Admiral) took a young Sandwich Islands doctor, not long since, that until he was fifty-two years old he could hold a foot in his hand and jump through with the other foot. David was always a tough and merry man. Moreover, a pleasant man. And admired of women.

Janauschek is studying English with great enthusiasm, and will assume English characters next winter. There is an opening in the English stage for an actress of Janauschek's ability.

The land grant jobs, not acted on by Congress at its recent session, and therefore in order next winter, aggregated a total of 18,500,000 acres to railroads and canals. Quite a small empire in its way, for the gentlemen of the lobby. Then there are pending propositions to guarantee railroad bonds to $114,000,000. Then there are ship subsidies amounting to many millions. Up to October, 1867, the land which had been granted for railroad purposes amounted to 184,853,000 acres, as shown by the Commissioner of the Land Office, in presenting these figures in his report, said: "The quantity of lands conveyed by these grants is of empire extent, exceeding in the aggregate by more than 5,000,000 acres the entire areas of the six New England States, added to the surface of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia." Won't Gen. Grant please to "put his foot down" early next winter.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Art and Science of Medicine.

Annual Address of the Retiring President, Dr. A. M. Pollock, Read Before the Allegheny County Medical Society, April 20th, 1869, and Published by the Society.

Fellow-members of the Allegheny County Medical Society:

The changes of another year have passed over us; the beauties of spring, the attractive scenes of summer, the mellow hues of faithful autumn, have given place to each other in succession, and the cheerless landscape of winter. While amid this general decay and desolation in nature our blessings and enjoyments have stood unchanged. How few of our members have been withdrawn! How many good gifts of a kind Providence are still clustering around our way. True, there are hopes which have not been realized, anticipations that have failed; firesides at which some well-loved presence of former gatherings will not be found; there are sorrows which have thrown their gloom on the heart, but as individuals and as a community and a society we still find the cup of our blessings and enjoyments running over.

THE ART AND SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

It is only by comparison that man knows himself from the lower orders of creation, and when contrasting his noble powers of intellect with the brute creation, how superior is he, standing in his immortal manhood and God-like intellect looking forward to the grand destiny of the human race. And it is only by comparing the present with former ages that we can come to a clear conception and correct conclusion in regard to the superior privileges and advantages we enjoy over all preceding ages that have passed down the current of time—so far back as history and tradition go. It has been remarked that whenever we stands on a lofty mountain should look not merely at the gold which the morning sun pours on the grass and flowers at his feet, but he should also sometimes look behind him into the deep valleys, where the shadows still rest, that he may the more sensibly feel that the sun is indeed a gain.

So us, it is also salutary for the disciples of any creed or profession at times, from the vantage ground of the hill of science of the present to cast their eyes abroad over the dark ages of the past, where men play their part in lonely gloom, with scarcely a ray of light to guide them in search of truth enveloped in the dense and impenetrable veil of allegory and fable.

It may be truthfully said that succession was at first unknown, and conducted human intelligence in those truly dark ages was not considered indispensible to the supply of human wants, and it was not essential in advancing the interests of social life that the mind of man should either help scientific knowledge among its contributions, gradually became valuable and useful, but not until a comparatively late period. Then, and not before, were the principles of general principles were separated from the minor facts and perceptions, and arranged according to some regular and methodical system of scientific classification.

The instinct for self-preservation, and for guarding against everything which placed dangers to health and life—combined with first observations and rules of medicine, and the occasional opportunities for such observations and experience as constituted its original foundation were presented. It was also, however, before the art of medicine was reduced to definite principles, and became an object of special attention by a particular class or profession. The Assyrians, Egyptians and Phœnicians were the first to cultivate it; although the time of its being brought into any thing like a regular and scientific form, and made especially to external maladies, and the healing of wounds.

In the dark ages of the world the progress of all the arts and sciences was less rapid than in other wards, or at the present day, for the reason that the light which was then in the world was especially wanting the means of an easy and ready communication, that the art of printing was not discovered, and which, until the invention of all, hab the writing furnished one so appropriate and useful. As a fact period the inventive genius of man gave to the world the printing press, the most powerful agent in the dissemination of truth and knowledge the world has ever known, and which has done more and will do more in remodeling and shaping the character and determining the destiny of the human race than all other inventions combined. Not even excepting the powerful influence of such agents as the railroad and steam navigation, which bring together in so short a time all the nations of the earth, and thus extend the knowledge of all may be communicated to each other for the benefit of the whole human family; or that wonder of the present age, the magnetic telegraph, by which the thoughts of men are flashed along the electric line from place to place, from village to village, from city to city, and from continent to continent, with more than the rapidity of thought itself. These and many other agents, together with the numerous discoveries in all the natural sciences, are the great helps and lights in the study, prosecution and practice of the art and science of medicine. And they are the best and glory of the age in which we live. It must indeed be a pleasing thought to every one of us that the humblest member of our noble profession enjoys superior privileges to the noblest philosophers of Greece or Rome in their palmiest days, and that he can be inspired in a library within his reach the knowledge and experience of all the brightest luminaries that have ever shown with distinguished lustre in the temple of medical science from the days of Hippocrates down to the present day.

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Until the time of Pliny, the practice of medicine was not an occupation of any of the more noble and cultivated Romans, but was followed mainly by slaves, freedmen and foreigners. The early Romans suppressed diseases to be cured only by special interposition of the gods; hence their first physicians may be called magicians, for the remedies in all cases consisted very much in religious rites and magical charms, in epidemic maladies, it was customary to consult the Sibylline books, and some ceremony or observance was prescribed for relief. It was not that dramatic sports were first introduced to remove a plague.

To allay the pestilence, the Romans at another time erected a temple to Apollo Medicus, and to Æsculapius the honors were offered in diseases. But the Romans could not fail to see that the superstitious and pompous religious ceremonies were not the natural remedies for diseases which continued to increase in number and fatality with the progress of luxury, so they were willing to receive medical assistance from the Greeks, from whom they had borrowed in almost every thing else, and the Greek slaves became physicians to the mistress of the world. Eminent citizens sometimes kept a slave in the sole capacity of family physician. The custom of thus employing slaves no doubt tended to foster the notion that the medical art was ignoble; but the use of Grecian remedies and methods undermined the superstitious reliance on charms and rites, and contributed to encourage a proper study of the science. The first freeborn Greek who practiced medicine at Rome is said to have received from the Senate the gift of citizenship, and was furnished with a medical office by the state. His severe method of treatment, however, became unpopular, and it has been asserted that he was stoned to death. After the conquest of Greece and the fall of Corinth, Greek physicians seem to have flocked to Rome in great numbers. The question has often been started, whether the Greek physicians were banished from Rome along with the philosophers, and learned writers have controlled on both sides. Cato, who was no doubt to the philosophers, was no friend to the physicians. If this be true, and he refers to Pliny, impart to us their learning, we are rather, especially if they send him their physicians, for they have swept together to destroy all the barbarians by medicine. Cato is also said to have written a book containing rules to on diseases and remedies. The next celebrated physician on the list of the ancient authors is Celsus. He has been called the Latin Hippocrates, and the Cicero of the physicians. Celsus, having over those dark periods of tradition and ignorance in medical science, when the whole profession, as it were, was buried in the slavish, are wont led to exclaim, our lot has been cast in pleasant places, and in an age favorable to the unfettered investigation and application of all the great truths which have been given to the world by the master minds of patriotic science; and more especially those truths and discoveries which have been brought to bear upon the art and science of medicine. And are we not also led to exclaim, had the poet Burns and Longfellow been born in the days and instruments of improvement which are now in our hands, and which we transmit to our children as their best and brightest legacy, how much more exalted would have been, perhaps, their intellectual existence would have been portrayed. Then should we not do all in our power to extend those means of improvement to which we owe our happier lot? Every member of the profession should bring to bear all the enlightened means and instrumentalities in his power in the practice of his profession, and he should feel that all these means and instruments have been committed to him as a sacred trust for the benefit of mankind.

But the science of medicine is not meant those principles and doctrines which have been handed down to us along the track of ages by the observation and experience of the brightest minds of the world of mankind, and established as fixed and enduring truths for the guidance of its successful practitioners, as man takes his legitimate place in the great scale of being.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 21, 1869.

The order from the Comptroller of the Currency to the National Banks of the country requiring them to furnish the department a report of their condition, according to their books at the close of business on last Saturday, April 17th, was announced this morning. The banks have been expecting this order for the past two or three weeks, but it was generally thought that some earlier day would have been selected. As it is, however, there is no disadvantage to the country that any delay is caused, for our banks keep strictly within the letter of the law, and cannot be discomfitted. We find of late a growing sentiment adverse to the present banking system, arising from the frequent unnatural restrictions imposed upon the banks. As remarked by a late letter from one of the leading banking firms of New York:

"The limit of our relations to the Government, and can neither expand nor contract responsively to the varying conditions of business. Such an unnatural restriction must have originated and unfold inquiry upon the commercial and financial interests of the country. Congress may, in a certain sense, have a right to restrict the circulation of the banks which are organized under the special authority and depend upon its protection. But unfortunately, by indirection, it goes much beyond this. The imposition of a prohibitory tax upon the circulation of State banks, if pressed to its extreme limits, no matter how high their standing, from issuing notes. If the creation of the national banking system was a secondary necessity for the support of the war, then the temporary repression of State circulation, as a means of inducing the State Banks to organize under the national system, may be regarded as having been reasonable. But the national system is fully established and well consolidated; the limit assigned it by law has been filled, and the original motive for suppressing the State circulation therefore no longer exists. Upon what justification, then, can the ends that may be aimed at by the present restrictions be sustained? Can Congress continue the existing indirect interference with the operations of bank organized under the State laws? Greater elasticity, if not a larger volume, is imperatively demanded in our circulating medium. If Congress declines to provide either, in connection with the national system, for a more ready back circulation, why should it prevent the want being met by the State banks? The repeal of the existing tax, of ten per cent, upon State bank notes would involve no loss of revenue to the tax-payer, but a relief of revenue from that source; but it would have the very important advantage of enabling a few remaining State institutions, some of the safest banks in the country, to contribute something toward supplying the pressing demand for additional circulation and averting the constantly recurring panics in the money market."

"United States bonds continue remarkably firm. It becomes more and more apparent that the recent large shipments of bonds have been made in response to a *bona fide* investment demand, and not for speculative purposes, as has been supposed. In the absence of any indications of an overwrought condition of the foreign markets, it is to be presumed that European holders will, as heretofore, require a considerable amount of bonds in the month of their May coupons; and the anticipation of a demand from that source is perhaps producing considerable firmness in the market. It is now found difficult to supply even a considerable demand from Europe without a material change in prices. Now, if this surprising. Nearly one-half of our gold-bearing debt is now held abroad, and $312,000,000 of bonds are kept permanently off the market by the Banking Department, as security for circulation; so that probably not over $850,000,000 of gold bonds are held by home investors, subject to being placed on the market. The depletion of this supply, by export, at the rate of $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 per year, as of late, has naturally a tendency to raise prices at a corresponding rate. It is a significant feature that, at present, the bulk of the market supply is in the hands of foreign bankers, held until the ultimate shipment; and that, although a strong effort has been made yesterday and to-day by bankers to compel the holders to turn their stock into the hands of domestic dealers at lower figures, yet this effort has proved a failure and prices have advanced under the attempt.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Corn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	117¾	117½	117½
1862, 5-20's	117¼	117	117
1864 5-20's	116¾	116¾	116¾
1865 5-20's	116	115¾	115¾
1865 5-20's new	115¾	115½	115¾
1867 5-20's	115¾	115½	115¾
1868	115¾	115½	115½
10-40's	106¾	106	106
Gold	134½	134½	134½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day, he is enabled, in addition, to purchase and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 21, 1869.

Trade to-day was not very active, excepting in a few branches of business. Such articles as dry goods, iron and nails, and glass, which do not come under this head, have been very active. Grain, generally, is in better demand. Flour is in fair request and holders firmer. Butter and eggs are declining.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Good to extra range in price from $7.50 to 9 bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 90c@$1 a gallon in kegs and crocks.

BEANS—Market dull for choice small white at $2 50@3 00, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prices declining. We quote choice table butter at 34@35c, and common to good at 28@30c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Prices have declined to 15@16c ₱ dozen.

EGGS—Prices have declined to 15@16c ₱ dozen, with a dull market.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Demand fair. We quote sugar cured hams 18@19c; canvassed hams 17@18c; sugar cured hams 18@19c; sides 16½@17c, and breakfast bacon 19@20c ₱ lb. Lard in tierces 19½c, and in kegs 20c ₱ lb. Mess pork per bbl $25.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 35, and No. 2 at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Market poorly supplied and prices nominally 35@40c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75 each.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and hardly quotable. Cultivated in barrels readily command $20@25 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Very little in market. Goshen is in demand at 21½@25c ₱ lb. Western Reserve is in such limited supply that prices are entirely nominal.

ONIONS—Choice yellow onions commands $5 50 ₱ barrel, and other qualities from $4 00@5 25 ₱ barrel. Onion sets sell at $6 75@7 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in light supply, with sales at 14@c for quarters; 16½c for mixed, and 19@20c for halves. Choice dried apples are scarce; choice brights readily command 14c, and common 12½@13c.

HAY—There is a good demand. We quote on the track Loose pressed at $20, and tight pressed at $28 ₱ ton. Loose timothy per country wagons $8@9 ₱ ton, as to quality.

HULL-FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ hundred, for bran, $1 10; for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 60, and for chop $1 60.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in good supply and declined to $9 50@10 00; timothy seed is nearly out of market and under an active demand has advanced to $4 25@4 50; flaxseed may be quoted at $2 45@2 50 ₱ bushel. No flaxseed in the market.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85 and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

FLOUR—Market continues moderately active and holders firm. Prices, however, are unchanged, and we continue to quote from store good spring brands, $5 50@7 00; choice spring; BUTTS, $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; Pearl family brands, in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 50. The following are the mill prices: Pearl family brands, green brand, in barrels, $9 00, and in sacks $9 00; double extra in barrels, $8 50, and in sacks $8 75; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 50, and in sacks at $8 75; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white spring wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 30, and in sacks; $7 00 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales of kiln dried at 90c ₱ bush and common at 75@80c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $7 00@7 25 ₱ bbl for fair to more.

GRAIN—There is more doing in grain, and a much better feeling generally, excepting in wheat, which is quiet and dull at $1 45@1 50 for red winter. We quote car corn in good demand from track at 83c ₱ bushel, and shelled 75@76c ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand from track, at 65c, and from store at 70c ₱ bushel. Rye on the track may be quoted at $1 40@1 45 bush. Barley seems dull and quiet at $1 80@1 90 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—There is a fair demand. We quote highwines at 90c; Common reds, refined, $1 and proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are held at $4 and upward, and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

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TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 90; Imperial and Gunpowder, do., $1 25@2 00; Japan, $1 00@1 35; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

SPICES—We quote $1 silver dripe, $1 00; Lowering's $1 05; *fair* to good, 75@80c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 56c for choice; Porto Rico, 75@80c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 14@14½c; prime, 15c; choice, 16c. Porto Rico—good, 14½c; prime, 15½c. Cuba—good, 13½c; prime, 14½c; choice, 15c. Demerara—good, 15½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 17½c; A, 16½c; B, 15½c; Ex C, 15c; C, 14½c.

SYRUP HOUSE—12c.

RICE—Carolina, 11c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; cider vinegar, 25@30c ₱ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Bay Mackerel, $35; No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $25 50; No. 2 Shore Mackerel, $21 50; No. 3 large $16 50; No. 3 large, half bbls, $8 50; No. 3 medium $12. Codfish, large ₱ lb, 7c. White fish $9 50; Lake Herring, $8 50.

SODA—English Bicard 7½c; American 7c.

SPICES—Pepper, 38c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, 90c; Cassia, 30c; Ginger, 35c. Allspice, 35c.

SOAP—Babbitt's 12½c; Crumpton's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; Whitall's 10½c; Pennsylvania Excelsior 8c; Woman's Friend 10c; Magic Wax 10c; Reed & Johnson's No. 2 Family 8c; Best Family 10c.

LYE—Penna. Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $8 25 per case. Proctor & Gamble's slab compound, 25c c for full weight; mould candles, ₱ lb 16c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 90c@$1 45.

BROOMS—Common, $2 50@3 00; Fancy, $3 50@4 00.

BROOM HANDLES—Per bag $3 25.

STARCH—Magnolia starch, 8c; Silver Gloss, 12½c; Corn starch, 13½c; Satin Gloss, 12½c.

TAR—North Carolina, $4 25@5 25.

BROOMS—$1 50@2 00 ₱ dozen.

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We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Good to extra range in price from $7.50 to 9 bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 90c@$1 a gallon in kegs and crocks.

BEANS—Market dull for choice small white at $2 50@3 00, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prices declining. We quote choice table butter at 34@35c, and common to good at 28@30c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Prices have declined to 15@16c ₱ dozen.

EGGS—Prices have declined to 15@16c ₱ dozen, with a dull market.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Demand fair. We quote sugar cured hams 18@19c; canvassed hams 17@18c; sugar cured hams 18@19c; sides 16½@17c, and breakfast bacon 19@20c ₱ lb. Lard in tierces 19½c, and in kegs 20c ₱ lb. Mess pork per bbl $25.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 35, and No. 2 at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Market poorly supplied and prices nominally 35@40c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75 each.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and hardly quotable. Cultivated in barrels readily command $20@25 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Very little in market. Goshen is in demand at 21½@25c ₱ lb. Western Reserve is in such limited supply that prices are entirely nominal.

ONIONS—Choice yellow onions commands $5 50 ₱ barrel, and other qualities from $4 00@5 25 ₱ barrel. Onion sets sell at $6 75@7 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in light supply, with sales at 14@c for quarters; 16½c for mixed, and 19@20c for halves. Choice dried apples are scarce; choice brights readily command 14c, and common 12½@13c.

HAY—There is a good demand. We quote on the track Loose pressed at $20, and tight pressed at $28 ₱ ton. Loose timothy per country wagons $8@9 ₱ ton, as to quality.

HULL-FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ hundred, for bran, $1 10; for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 60, and for chop $1 60.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in good supply and declined to $9 50@10 00; timothy seed is nearly out of market and under an active demand has advanced to $4 25@4 50; flaxseed may be quoted at $2 45@2 50 ₱ bushel. No flaxseed in the market.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85 and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

FLOUR—Market continues moderately active and holders firm. Prices, however, are unchanged, and we continue to quote from store good spring brands, $5 50@7 00; choice spring; BUTTS, $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; Pearl family brands, in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 50. The following are the mill prices: Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 50, and in sacks at $8 75; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white spring wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 30, and in sacks; $7 00 ₱ bbl.

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HULL-FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ hundred, for bran, $1 10; for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 60, and for chop $1 60.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in good supply and declined to $9 50@10 00; timothy seed is nearly out of market and under an active demand has advanced to $4 25@4 50; flaxseed may be quoted at $2 45@2 50 ₱ bushel. No flaxseed in the market.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85 and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

FLOUR—Market continues moderately active and holders firm. Prices, however, are unchanged, and we continue to quote from store good spring brands, $5 50@7 00; choice spring; BUTTS, $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; Pearl family brands, in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 50. The following are the mill prices: Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 50, and in sacks at $8 75; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white spring wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

ALDERMEN ARRESTED.

Hearing and Dismissal of the Charges—Four Informations Against the Officers.

In yesterday's paper we mentioned the fact that two Aldermen and a citizen of Pittsburgh had been arrested about twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, and taken to the lock-up, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and also that the officers engaged in the arrest, with one exception, were charged with being drunk. One hundred dollars were left for the appearance of the party at eleven o'clock yesterday, and at the appointed hour the entire party were present and the Mayor's office was thronged with spectators. The parties to the affair were Aldermen Strain, Alderman Lynch and Mr. Thomas Flood, and the officers George McKee, George Coehran and Thomas G. Gilson, the latter "substitutes." From the testimony of the officers, it appeared that shortly before twelve o'clock on the night mentioned, officer Gilson was passing Wehring's saloon, on Fifth avenue, near Wylie street. Alderman Strain and Lynch were standing on the sidewalk, and, as Gilson got opposite, Strain made an insulting remark which the officer thought was intended for him, but which was afterwards proved to have been made towards another whom Aldermen were conversing about. Gilson spoke back, as did Alderman Lynch, and then Mr. McKee stepped away. A short time afterward he met officers McKee and Cochran, to whom he related the circumstance of having been insulted by Alderman Strain. These officers told him he ought to have arrested him, for the reason that if the Mayor found it out he (Gilson) would likely be discharged. Gilson said he would wait until he came out of the saloon and then arrest him, but Officer McKee, we believe, offered to go in and tell him that Gilson wanted him. He did so, and the Alderman on coming to the door was requested by Mr. Gilson to go to the Mayor's office on a charge of disorderly conduct. The testemony of Mr. Gilson was to the effect that the Alderman made no resistance whatever and accompanied or walked in front of him like a gentleman. Near the corner of Cherry alley and Fifth avenue the Alderman said something disagreeable to the character of officer McKee, when the latter ran up and knocked him down. Thomas Flood was coming up the street at the time, and Alderman Lynch, who by this time had run over, called to him that his police were abusing Alderman Strain. Flood then went to Mr. Strain's assistance and was choked by officer McKee, who in turn choked the officer. Officer Lynch next received attention from McKee being knocked into the gutter. He admitted that he did the striking, but that it was done to prevent the parties from rescuing Mr. Strain who was then a prisoner. The close for the defense testified that the remark made by Alderman Strain, when officer Gilson passed him, was not intended for him, and when he replied to it he was assured that it did not refer to him, when he passed on. Nothing more was thought of the matter until the officer came into the saloon and arrested the Alderman that he was wanted at the door. The evidence was substantially as related above, and proved conclusively that the Alderman had neither acted disorderly nor used sufficient vile language to warrant an arrest. While the evidence showed that officer Gilson had acted in the part he was called to perform in a gentlemanly manner, on the other hand, it was proven that the other officers had acted quite differently from the first, as in the case of the preceding, and Alderman Strain deposed under oath that both officers Cochran and McKee were intoxicated at the time of their participation in the matter. Indeed, one of them in giving his testimony, admitted that he had taken several drinks during the evening. The Alderman and Mr. Flood were promptly discharged.

After the dismissal of this case, Alderman Lynch made information before Alderman Strain charging officer McKee with aggravated assault and battery. He was arrested, but waived a hearing and entered bail in the sum of $1,500 for Court. Alderman Strain subsequently preferred a similar charge against both of the officers implicated in the affair. Warrants were issued. Mr. Flood also preferred an information for assault and battery, before the same magistrate, against the parties, and warrants were issued.

The fourth information was made by Rose Raney, before Alderman Lynch, charging the officers with a temporary rape. Cochran was arrested and lodged in jail in default of $2,000 bail for a hearing on Saturday afternoon. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of McKee.

The officers are suspended from duty until their case shall be heard by the Mayor, which will be this morning at 8 o'clock.

The officers state that they can disprove the charge of drunkenness, and an opportunity for the same will be afforded them this morning at the hour stated.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

A Slander Case in the District Court—The Operations of the New Law Allowing Parties in Interest to Testify—Trial Lists for To-day, etc., etc.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick

On the opening of Court yesterday the case of Robert Murphy vs. Hugh Spoual and Wm. B. Mood, administrators of David Agnew, which has been on trial for several days past, was resumed, in regard to the question of the admission of the testimony of Wm. B. Moorhead, Judge Kirkpatrick decided that his testimony under the act of 1869, relative to the admission of the testimony of parties, in submitting a case, was admissible. R. M. Gibson, Esq., closed the case for the defense and was followed by Robert Woods, Esq., for the plaintiff. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $795 66.

A motion was made for a new trial and reasons filed by counsel for the defendant in the case of Peter Hutchinson vs. the School Directors of Indiana township, previously reported. The grounds relied upon are, first, that the jury found against the evidence and the charge of the Court; second, the Court erred in submitting the case to the jury on the evidence; thirdly, the Court refused to charge as requested by the defendant.

John Myers vs. John Detrick, Frederick Noonh, Gottlieb Walker and Wm. Aligh. This was an action on trespass. Jury withdrawn and cause continued.

The next case taken up was that of James Schade and wife vs Wm. Ainsworth and wife. This was an action for slander. It was alleged by Mrs. Schade that during the absence of her husband, who was a member of the Allegheny Councils, Mrs. Ainsworth called at her residence on